CANADA.

The Situation on the Frontier and in the Provinces.

Continued Preparations to Meet the Expected Fenian Invasion.

ENEMIES WITHIN AND WITHOUT.

Anticipated Trouble on the Fishery Question.

Danger of a Collision with the United States.

THE FENIANS.

Our Ogdensburg Correspondence.

OGDESSUERS, N. Y., March 19, 1365.

Although these who dwell away from the border may take an active interest in all that pertains to the Fenian excitement, and look each morning for the daily instalment of news from the British provinces, it is hardly possible for a non-resident to at all comprehend the state of affairs that now exists along the line. If Sweeny, within a day's march of their shores, without any attempt at concealment whatever, the Canadians would hardly be more confident that a mammoth invasion was indication of the approach of the advancing hosts. OGDENSRURG A PROBABLE RENDEZVOUS.

This place is generally considered to be a prospective not only an excellent place for assembling in forcenot only an executent place for assembling in force— it being connected with the western and central sections of the State by the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad, and by the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad with the east, both of which roads terminate here—but as having an objective point to strike at, the superior of which is not furnished elsewhere.

binds the Eastern and Western Canadas together, and

The Grand Trunk Railroad, the great link that binds the Eastern and Western Canadas together, and their great dependence in time of war for the transportation of troops and material, passes along the opposite bank, within rifle shot of the shore. Ottawa, the capital and seat of government, is directly back of here, about sixty miles, and the only line of railroad that connects it with the outer world terminates at Prescott, a place of about four thousand inhabitants, upon the St. Lawrence, directly opposite this place.

BOW CASADA MOUT BE CUT IN TWO.

Thus it will be seen that a body of men strong enough to cross near this point, occupy Prescott, and march inland to Ottawa, and hold the direct line of railroad between the two places, would completely sever the provinces, render all their railways useless, and command the Ottawa river. And all of this could be accomplished by a march of two days, by a moderate column, and the country left severed and without a capital. Of course no such movement would be of any lasting value, unless the attention of the two wings were sufficient number of men upon each side to overpower the invaders. Such a proceeding would not only sever all of their railroad communication, but all telegraphic and mail ones as well. A single glance at the map of Canada will render it apparent to any one that this is an opportunity scarcely to have been overlooked by any of those who may be planning a hostile movement northward.

will render it apparent to any one that this is an opportunity scarcely to have been overlooked by any of those who may be planning a hostile movement northward.

THE KEY.

The only fortification at Prescott, the key of the whole situation, is Fort Wellington, an old-fishioned earthwork, mounting half a dozen guns, but of which not over three can be brought to be at in any one direction, and will not contain over three hundred men. It is so very badly situated as regards the place that it a designed to protect that in order to harm any assaulting party approaching it from the west the guns must be turned upon Prescott, as the buildings extend to within pistol shot of it. Better far for the safety of the place if no fort were there. With this fortification in the hands of the invading party the command of the St. Lawrence river would be secured and free and open communication with the United States guaranteed. Prescott is now garrisoned by about one thousand volunteers, which force will probably soon be doubled.

THE EXCITEMENT.

The Canadians spend no time in idle doubts in regard to the state of affairs, but all take it for granted that an invasion is contemplated, and await it accordingly. Go where you will in any principal town, the appearance of affairs is the same. Volunteers are everywhere scattered about. Most of the privates are billeted upon the inhabitants, thair entertainers being allowed twenty cents per day for keeping them—rather a low price to feed men up to the valorous point upon, unless fighting is to be done upon an empty stomach. Officers crowd the hotels. Some of them are quite martial in their bearing, and face the danger with the coolness of old campaigners, while others seem to be fastened to their swords in very posingly attitudes; and young ensigns, overflowing with importance, twirl light ivory cross handled canes at the heads of their companica, as though a mild caning would be a sufficient castigation for the vandal foe. As for the rank and file, they appear to preponderate in favor

Yet the Canadians are by no means a unit, but most of all fear these within their own mida who are supposed to sympathize with the Fenian movement; and those to sympathize with the Fenian movement; and those who so lately denounced the aspension of the Habens Corpus act by our government, forgetting everything else but the fear of danger, now wildly call upon their own authorities to de the same. "We are now aimost powerless," said a well-informed Canadian the other day, who well represented the general feeling upon the subject; "but as soon as it is suspended all of those whom we suspect will either fill our prisons or make a quick retreat for the opposite shore." Americans are everywhere regarded with great suspicion, and their movements constantly watched by a horde of detectives, whose business is is apparent as though they were duly labelled.

series of regarded with great susptions, and there involvements community watched by a horder of detectives, whose besiness is a sparent as though they were duly helded.

A georine alarm was experienced in Present on "St. Artick's wee" or the night of the 10th inst. A little before midnight a heavy volley of muskety was heard beart. The peletic gave the alarm, and some all was still within the the Canadaan lines. A few moments after a rocket was displayed upon the volley was heard, which was answered from the spot where the first alarm was given. Lights now bladed in every deeding in a waster of the transport of the spot where the first alarm was given. Lights now that a leasy gu bearing on the volley of th

tachments of Canadian volunteers posted at all the im-portant points of ingress from the United States, with portant points of ingress from the United States, with guards stationed with fixed bayonets to preserve the peace, and give the alarm. Along the entire line of the river is a chain picket or lookout men, whose duty it is to wa'ch every movement on the American shore. These lookout parties are posted in conspicuous places and near each other, so that if one of them is surprised the discharge of his Enfeld will be taken up and passed the discharge of his Enfield will be taken up and passed along the line to the reserve, which is posted within easy along the line to the reserve, which is posted within easy distance. The same system is adopted on the western frontier, a line of skirmishers or lookouts extending from Sandwich to Sarnia, so that a solitary armed man can hardly cross without being seen and the alarm passed along the line. The men are, generally speaking, able-bodied, line-looking fellows; but they have not had much advantages of drill, and their movements are ungainly. They are mostly clerks and professional indoor men who are unaccustomed to frontier essional indoor men who are unaccustomed to frontie life, and, as a matter of course, their duty is anything

points, and along the Welland Canal, strong reserve forces are held well in hand for an emergency. The best troops, of course, are kept at the front on picket or outpost duty

While the men are orderly and well behaved it is amusing to listen to a bevy of red coats collected about the street corner greecines discussing the pres and costs of Fenianism. "Well, let them come," is a common remark; "I can lick a dozen of the raggamuffins single-handed." "We won't show them we resemble Bull Run material." "They will find English breasts bared to receive them and give them a thief's death," and many other remarks of a like character.

I was at a loss to discover the slightest indication of a hostile movement to justify the alarm now surging over the province. In all the American towns I visited on the frontier I sailed to find any considerable floating population or any mysterious boxes, such as we had been told were daily shipped to the frontier I sailed to find any considerable floating population or any mysterious boxes, such as we had been told were daily shipped to the frontier places, containing arms and equipments. On the contrary, everyth y seemed to be employed, and all minded their own business.

Ontario, or a boiling current of Niagara, has not to be crossed.

THE CENTRE.

This city seems to be not only the centre of news, but also the centre for military operations against the common foe. Here all the troops from the north congregate, are organized, drilled, armed and equipped, and despatched to the points on the front where their services are most orgenity required. It is the headquarters of General Napier, commanding the right wing of the Causdian army, General Lindsay, whose headquarters are at Montreat, being in command of the left, with General Montreat, being in command of the left, with General Montreat, being in command of the left, with General Monteat, being in command of the left, with General Monteat, being in command of the left, with General Monte left of the Command of the left, with General Monteat, being in command of the left, with General Monte left of the Command of the left, with General Monteat, the these when danger hovers were the Provinces and a man hardly dare trust his next door neighbor, the people are peculiarly sensitive. It is no wonder, then, that the following choice more as words, should create a sensation on its appearance yesterday, as original, in the Hibernians. I learn to day that legal steps are about to be taken to punish the bold editor for publishing treason in his columns:

NINETY-RIGHT.

NINETY-EIGHT.

NINETY-EIGHT.

Remember, men of sixty-six,
The country that has borne you;
You'll raise aloft that green old flag,
And carry it before you.
The Union Jack, we'll push it back,
And try to initiate
Those men who said their blood they'd shed,
In glorious Ninety-eight.
Their memory, then, may it be blest—
They fought 'gainst baxon knaves;
They'd rather do or die than rest
While Irishmen were slaves.
Old Ireland, then, for Irishmen,
No matter what our fate;
If we're but true we'll surely do
More than in Ninety-eight.
Think how the brave Lord Edward died,

More than in Sinety-eight.

Think how the brave Lord Edward died,
How Emmet loved the cause;
They gave their lives and nobly tried.
To banish English laws.
Like them, our brothers now they keep.
In dungeons—what a fate!
Better to fight or die like those.
Brave men of Ninety-eight.

Oh! Ireland shall I ever see

Thy freedom hobly won?
To strike for thee, asthore mackree,
No danger would I shan.
I'd mount the breach until I'd reach
The spot where I'd relate
Polling down that flag, the British rag,
Like those of Ninety eight.

Like those of Ninety-eight.

Oh! God, I think upon the past
With pieasure mixed with pain;
How long, O Lord, is this to last,
Or shall we try again
To raise our land to take ner stand
As firm as any State?

If 'its but done our freedom's wonRemember Ninety-eight.
We hear a cry of anguish

Remember Ninety-eight.

We hear a cry of anguish
From our brothers as of yore;
Shall we leave them thus to languish
In an English prison sore?
The cry must be, "To arms now,"
To meet the foeman's hate;
Our steel shall make the baxon reel—
Hurrah for Ninety-eight.

RELFAN

TORONTO, C. W., 1866.

Feeling in Official Circles in Washing-

that the Fenians will attempt an invasion of the Britisl Provinces, nor is the British Minister seriously alarmed on the subject. Nothing is known now to justify the character to authorize direct governmental interfer

Anti-Fenian Demonstraion of the Catho

Anti-Fenian Demonstration of the Catholics at Peterboro.

[Peterboro (March 17) despatch, Toronto Leader,]
St. Parrick's bay has passed off quisity. After mass
the Catholics held a meeting. Mr. John Maloney, Presisident of St. Patrick's Society, in the chair. Mr. A.
Williams moved the following resolution, seconded by
Mr. Thomas Buck, of Otonabees—
Resolved, That in view of threats of invasion of this procince having been made by a considerable portion of the
citizens of the neighboring republic—many of whom are our
countrymen and are supposed to be necessinglored which are our
countrymen and are supposed to be necessinglored that as
unbjects of her Majesty Queen Victoria, and as high
anticipant of the British empire, we regard any such
attempt to subvert the government of this country, under
which we enjoy just have and freedom of religion and education, as not only uncalled for, but as andactors and
wicked; and we piedge ourselves to use all necessary means
to frustrate any such attempt at invasion, and, in common
with our fellow citizens of Canada, to repel by force of arms,
if havfully called upon any such attempt—no matter from
whom or from what quarter it may come.

This resolution was carried unanimously, with enthusiaem. John Carroll, Esq., has just got up an excellent
volunteer company, composed of Catholics and Protestants, and has offered their services to the govern-

Tononto, Mare A. M.

I have just returned to this point after its rapid tour of the Canadian frontier for the secretaining the proparations for repelling the proparations.

for flour made from that wheat, and it commands prices quite unwarranted by the quotations at Liverpool. We are by no means sure that the well-to-do people in New England, who insast upon having the best quality of flour, will be content with an inferior article because there is a tax upon Canadian wheat. It is very likely that a portion, at least, of that trade will be continued on terms advantageous to us. We believe, too, that it will be found that the demand for other articles of Canadian growth is not to be entirely stopped by taxation. Altogether, the Washington protectionists will be astounded at the extent to which they have, by their short-sighted policy, imposed taxes upon their own people.

There is no reason to think that the raising of cattle

tounded at the extent to which they have, by their short-sighted policy, imposed taxes upon their own people.

There is no reason to think that the raising of cattle and hogs will in the end be rendered less profitable by the abrogation of the Reciprocity treaty. For the present, indeed, living animals may be exported to the United States free of duty, but we do not think it safe to count upon the continuance of that arrangement for any great length of time. There is every reason to believe, however, that we can find other markets for the meat which we raise. It is well known that beef and pork are largely exported from the United States to England. The British navy is largely supplied from that source. We can surely supplied from the United States at the present time. Besides enlarging our trade with Britain, we have the best prospect of extending it in other directions. The mission to the West Indies has, we have every reason to hope, prosed a great success. The delegates were everywhere welcomed by the local authorities, and found the warmest interest taken in their errand. At every place they found goods imported from the United States which could be quite as well supplied from Canada, and at cheaper rates. It is necessary before anything can be done, however, to establish communication, and efforts will be made at once to establish steam communication between Canada and the lower provinces, and from thence with the West Indies. That a large and profitable trade will result can hardly be doubted by any one who understands the circumstances and resources of these provinces and of the West Indies. THE FISHERY QUESTION-DEBATE IN THE NOVA

large and profitable trade will result can hardly be do-bled by any one who understands the circumstances and resources of these provinces and of the West Indies.

THE PISHERY QUESTION—DERATE IN THE NOVA SCOTIA ASSUMBEY.

The Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia submitted to the House of Assembly on the 2d instant copies of the correspondence addressed to the British government on the subject of the protection of the fisheries. In laying the correspondence before the House the Secretary is reported to have "referred to the fact that the repeal of the Reciprocity treaty rendered it necessary for us to protect the exclusive rights of our people to our shore isheries, because our shiermen, having the disadvantage of a federal tax on their cargoes shipped to the States, would be placed at a greater disadvantage if the American fishermen tre-passed on their rights undisturbed. The government had placed the whole case very strongly before the British government, but had, up to this time, failed to obtain any reply. A discussion thereupon ensued, during which the Autorney tieneral stated that while in Washington he had endeavored to ascertiam how far the different degrates from the provincial governments would be disposed to co-operate with ours in legislation for our fishery protection, and had received the most cordial assurances of legislative co-operation from all of them. The chief point in the fishery disputes between the United States and Britain was the construction put by each upon the limits of restriction. The British insisted that the limits were three marine miles, drawn from one headland to another, and that the bays should not be entered at all, while the Americans schamed to approach to within three miles of any part of the shore. The matter of the navigation of the Strati of Canso had been brought by our government, and the opinion of the latter was that the Americans conductors of the British government, and the opinion of the latter was that the Americans scheme of the British government and origin t

Seeing is Believing.

If Ladies who do not use the Fragrant SOZODONT will
compare tests with those who do, they will see in an instant
mer reasons for adopting it than can be compared into a
newspaper paragraph.

if fed occasionally with ALDEN'S CONDITION POWDERS, will always be able to fulfil his task. They cure most diseases of horses, increase the appetite and spirits, and give a bright, glossy appearance to the hair. No man who freeds those Powders regularly will ever tose any time by sixtheses or disability of his horses. We are permitted to refer to C. W. McChine, Eds., No. 36 Marray streets. Said the misses, Seq., Superintendent Harrison Express, 60 Brandway. A Follow, Nuperintendent National Express, 60 Brandway.

21 Park row, Wholesale Agents.

Asthetico-Neuralgicon.—The Celebrated apparatus invented by Dr. VON EISENBERG for the care of all diseases of the eye, ear, raterth, diseases of the throat asthina, affections of the voice, lary nogac, between his and Primonary complaints, discovered functions of the diseases of the diseases of the diseases of the calculation of the liver, weakness of the nerves and general debility of the whole system, is now in full operation at the residence of the inventor Dr. VON EISENBERG, 516 Broadway, between Eleventia and Twelfth streets.

and Cuffs. Also Genis', wholesale and retail. A wholesale price list, with drawings of different styles, sent free to it trade.

8. W. H. WAED, 387 Brandway, N. Y.

Address-Polink & Son, Meerschaum saufacturers, 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Pipes out order, mounted and repaired. A Desideratum.—Perry's Moth and FRECKLE LOTION. Discolorations, called noth patches and freekles, are effectually removed by using Perry's cele-brated Lotion. Prepared by br. B. C. FERST, Dermatolo-gat, 9 Bond street. New York. Sold by all droughests Price 22, Call for Perry's Moth and Freekle Lotion.

A .- Pinest Ready Made Clothing in Ame-

rica - Genta', Youtha', Boys', and Children's, all quite equa to custom work. BEOKAW BROS. 62 Lafayette place. And 34 Fourth avenue, opposite Couper Union. All Legal Lottery Prizes Cashed. Draw-

J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Well street, N. V.

Children's Carriages, Every Variety. LEWIS P. TIRRALS, 510 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel

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Cedar Camphor,
r moths Sold by druggists everywhere
HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

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Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the

Orrs & Macnaught's Spool Cotton for ALEXANDER KNOX, No. 5 Pine street, N. V. Royal Havans Lottery. Prizes Paid a gold. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for nubbleons and all kinds of gold and other.

TATLOR & CO., Bankors, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Stoddard's Cholera Specific.

STODDARD & BURTON, Proprietors, Troy, N. V. Sold by all drugglets. Stammering Corrected and Cured,-For

The Improved Elliptic Sewing Ma

Opening of Navigation and Rush of New Yorkers to the State Capital.

THE TAX LEVY IN SLICES.

Extraordinary Tactics to Kill the Board of Revision.

Fifty Thousand Dollars Sent Up for Its Defeat.

&c. Our Albany Correspondence

OPENING OF NAVIGATION. week. The arrivals by the trains to-night will become grand rush by Thursday, when the second arrival of the boat from New York will bring up a vast number who have waited to see the successful result of the first trip through last night. Navigation being fairly opened the rush of New Yorkers and of New York business will now be at flood tide here, as usual, to the end of the session.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

Delegations of the Common Council with the city tax levy have come up, and that great civic institution, with its peculiar followers, will be on hand. We will have the usual disagreement this year which has been the mode of sending up the budget since the commencethree budgets—that of the Aldermen, that of the Councilmen and the Comproller's estimate, besides the county levy—all separate. The great utility of this plan is the confusion which it creates, and the impossibility of having any idea of the subject conveyed to the intelligent representatives of the rural districts. The habit of omitting, also, to have any general estimate, including the amounts africady authorized by law, leaves the possibility of making out a total entirely beyond the power of any but the Comproller.

THE BOARD OF ERVISION—THE GREAT MONEY QUESTION.
The pressure which has been made for the defeat of the Board of Revision begins to be understood. That till will immediately become as hot a subject here as the Health bill was. The decision in regard to it seems to me to be about the same in numbers as that upon the Health bill. The fact that the radi als have been ignored completely in regard to the patronage of the Board of feasith has stimulated them to make a still more

me to be about the same in numbers as that upon the Health bill. The fact that the radi als have been ignored completely in regard to the patronage of the Board of feath has stimulated them to make a still more strenged compared to the patronage of the Board of feath has stimulated them to make a still more strenged compared to the beautiful the bill should be shaped, while on the Board of Revision bill it is one of year or may upon the whole measure. I am now informed that it will be pressed to caucus, and this course was not contemplated until the tactics of the opposition had excited and exasperated the friends of the bill.

I was told to day by a prominent advocate of the Board of Revision that he had been prepared to allow the bill to stand or fall upon its merits in legitimate and open debate. But he had now concluded to pross it alike upon the Inion party and upon members as a party measure in which the integrity of the Legislature and its responsibility to the party were at stake. He said that fifty thousand dollars had been levied and sent up from New York in the bands of one of the Tannman y Hall leaders to kill off this bill by direct bribery. He was prepared for this, and would take steps to prevent the expenditure of a dollar. He said the had his points in responsible shape, and that he would proceed criminally now or hereafter, and that even on the adjournment of the session he was prepared to devote his line to a thorough pursuit of the anbiect. There would be, he remarked, "no discontinuances this time.

The friends of the bill say they are ready to ablide by the action of an honest discussion on the merits of their measure; but that if this proposed pressure of Tammany Hall corruption is brought to bear there will be bad work. It is evident from this state of the case that a hot time may be anticepated on the Board of Revision bill.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

ALBANT, March 20, 1866.

RIGHR REPORTED.

Against changing the name of the corporation of United erman Lutheran churches of New York. Agreed to. Incorporating the Ladies' Christian Union.

Incorporating the Ladies' Christian Union.

SILLS INTRODUCES.

Incorporating the Association for the Extension and Protection of the Enformed Protectant Dutch Church of North America.

By Mr. Isa Bar. (rep.) of Richmend—To provide for paying the Richmond county Metropolitan Police.

By Mr. Pranaus, (rep.) of Kings—For the incorporation of the Commercial Natigation Company of the State of New York.

Archives.

Authorizing the Comptroller of New York to horrow for the use of Metropolitan Fire Department.

Authorizing the Comptroller of New York to horrow for the use of Metropolitan Fire Department.

Authorizing the dewego and Rome Railroad Company to lease \$10,000 preferred stock.

Increasing the salarses of departments, circles and messengers in the several State departments.

The Senate adjourned until evening.

THE SUPPLICATION DANGAGE HILL was referred back to the standing con-

Assembly.

Alkayr, March 20, 1806

Mr. Troken, (dem.) of New York, from the minority of the Committee on the Cenesa and Apportionment, admitted the following.

The undersigned minority of the Select Committee of the Assembly on the Cenesa and Apportionment beg leave respectfully to dissent from that provision of the bill entitled "An act to apportion members of the Assembly among the several counties of the State reported from that contanties, which apportions two members to the county of Unitario and after members to the county of Unitario and after members to the county of Unitario and after members to the doubt of Kings. The undersigned submit that the county of Contario should be swarded but one member and the county of Kings the members. The undersigned insist that the only lair, proper and constitutional method of apportioning members of the Assembly among the counties of the State is to divide the initial representative population being 2,390,459, by the members, being 128. This division gives the ratio of 26,3114 as the number of expresentative population entitled to a single member. By this compilation the county, of Kings is found to be entitled to mine members and a fraction of 14,350, and the county of Ontario to one member and a fraction of all 500 at the form the member in dispute between the two should therefore, be awarded to the county of Kings.

The Nisgara Frontier bill was considered in Committee of the Waste and made the special order for Thorsday morning.

orning.

To an inner operial meetings of Boards of Supervisor

It. I. K. croware moved to take from the table the beamend the act for the incorporation of Life and Heat

Insurance companies.

The motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

To facilitie the construction of the New York and Oswego Midland Railriad. To incorporate the Citizens Mutual Gaslight Company of Poughkeepens. To incorporate the Heroskyn Mutual Gaslight Company. The Assembly took a recess.

To amend the charter of the recurity life lagarance Company; for the relief of the Coney Island Bridge tompany; to amend the act relative to the New York Marine Court; relative to the Brooklyn Justices Courts, to improve Govanus canal, in Brooklyn; to authorize the incorporation of societies for the erection of soldiers monuments, who fell in the defences of the limin; to define the boundaries of wards in Schemeckady; to incorporate the Exploring and Mining Company.

To incorporate the People's Produce Supply Company; to pay tolone! Edward Jardine \$10,000 for damages received during the July citota, the sum to be assessed upon the city of New York; to limit Bets, assessments and water rates and the companencement of actions by purchasers of sains for non-payment thereof. Adjourned.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Conard maif steamship Java, Captain Moodle, will will leave this port to-day for Laverpool. clock this morning. ready at eight o'clock in the morning. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, air cents

MAILS FOR THE PACIFIC.

leave this port at noon, to-day, for Aspinwall. will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The New York Henaus-Edition for the Paulio ready at ten o'clock to the morning. war segmen, in symposts, ready for mailing, the coats.

The Taunton Liquor Case.

Tauntos, Mass., March 20, 1866.

About noon to day the liquors seized at Taunton on the lith instant were taken away from the State constable by United States Marshal Richardson, and returned the owners. The constables threatened, but made emistance.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Port of New York, March 20, 1866.

CLEARER.
Steamship Rina (Rr), Tibbella, Liverpool via Queen

K Cunard.
Steamship Santiago de Cuba, Smith, Greytown—M O Ro-Bark Volge (Br), Lubker, Liverpool—Hewlett & Torrance, Bark Jason (Norw), Jahnsen, Liverpool—Holmbon & Cu, Ship Queen of the Forth (Br), Crombie, Loudon—C L Wright & Co.

Hark Courier (Br.), LeGros, London—E E Morgan & Son, Bark Abida (Br.), Lammann, Rotterdam—Funch, Melneki & Wendt. Wendt.

Ba'k Gemsbok, Chandler, Cronstadt—DeGroot & Peck.

Bark Hilia (Swed), Schmidt, Cronstadt—Sloman & Edye,

Bark Fanny Atkinson (Br), Atkinson, St John, NB—P i

ARRIVED

Streamship Viscoury, smith A Duming.

Streamship Tybee, Crowelli Savannah, March 17, with moise hid passengers, to Lewis L. Jones.

Streamship San Salvador, Atkins, Savannah, March 15, Streamship San Salvador, Arkins, Savannah, March 15,

lays out.

Bark Oannebrog (Dan), Hanseu, Rio Janeiro, 68 days, with coffee, to Funcia Meineke & Wendt,

Bark St Ursula (of Barbados), Lanfare, Rio Janeiro, 48

and hiles, to Pentinen Brow.
Solar Volunteer Bry. Holmes, Chemfuegos, 20 days, with
molasses, to D E DeWolf & Co.,
Brig Kalaino (Mr., Mortis, Windsor, NS. Has been ashore.
Brig Kalaino (Mr., Mortis, Windsor, NS. Has been ashore.
It of the Need Little Bright, Manhattaurille for Beaton.
Solar B J Leonard Gry., Williams, St. John, NB, 18 days,
with rim and brandy, to H A Crane.
Solar B J Leonard Gry., Williams, St. John, NB, 18 days,
with rim and brandy, to H A Crane.
Solar Wontrose, Mott. Port Royal.
Solar Bounes, Solar Control of Philadelphia.
Solar Many, Providence.
Solar Many, Control of Philadelphia.
Solar Many, Haley, Somerast for Philadelphia.
Solar Many, Haley, Haley, Somerast for Philadelphia.
Solar Many, Withe, New Haven.
Solar M Morringon, Post, New Haven.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Moscantin, New Haven for Criginia.
Solar Moscantin, New Haven for Compelsion.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Hardy, New Haven for Virginia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar Dischalation. Hardy, New Haven for Philadelphia.
Solar Michaelphia.
Solar

phia, sche Ganges Lord, New London for Elizabethphot Sche D II Baldwin, Vail, New London Sche Almon Baoon, Hart, Norwich, Sche Almon Baoon, Hart, Norwich, Sche Barab, Morton, Norwich, Sche Barab, Morton, Norwich, Sche Garinham, Carl, Statington for Philadelphia, Sche Garinham, Carl, Statington, Sche Markan, Pryses, Banaford for Elizabethpori, Sche M. M. Brannerd, Hamilton, Middletown. BELOW

Beig Cubs, from Mataness Wind a source, ESE, with rain,

Fachouse water

Here Raw draw (Mex), from Campearing towershy Release a
Shark Base, NJ, has been and and smooth to the only. Photos
see much damaged in hold or to 22.

Here, Genzan Water, Forgaring from Zong, Feb 16, for New
York, put histo Plans a 193-ce. Most, Massell 11, in distance of
what instruct our states.

been taid up to like white. The fire like I treet the clare in the cable.

Sain Cover, of and Rath, at Restan, grounded becomes two records in the ment side of Long where forecass are records as the same side of Long where the forecass of 19th, and partially sided with water on the faced like being 3 Posymona, from Elizabethpoor for Portagous, Nill, it advance one Breaton's Reed, in a damperous position. Nill, to advance one Breaton's Reed, in a damperous position. No particulars server, of and from Pail Rever, before a production of the face of the face of the forecast of the face of th

Miscellaneous.

Heat Harwoods, of Nhumart, which serviced at that point from folia Etch, was selden the adopt due by revenue employ the man, for singed violation a revenue law.

Lateria-Bark Minde N Franklin, was to be laterial from the year of theory or America, its Notice in hereby gives that I've lasted flaction will be re-re-chibated in merchy gives that I've lasted flaction will be re-re-shibated in and after Marilla 1.000.

The light is a feast white light, remarked 26 feet above the real here! and widthe in clear weather? I make.

The linguishing apparains in by a least of the sight order.

The fog bell on board the Breaton's Reef. Lightship, while being round on Thursday night. 25th inst. during a fog. was rocken, and in consequence some few days will slape before worther on the procured and put in its place.

Bark Eliza Bares, Frith, from NYork for Bermuda, March.
15, lat 35, whom 405 to the NW of Bermuda.

A bark, from Street for Lendon, showing Nos 7445,
31 dis pendant, has seen Feb 27, lat 43 f7, lon 40 44. Hed.
Brig Eleanors (Hal), from Palermo for New York, Jan 5,
8chr Robert Brone.

March 3, lat 24, lon 34 39.

Perstan Ports.

Anywar, March 6-3id Lius Melanchian Trefry, NYork, Frank Lovill, Cann. do: Louiss. Meyers, Philadelphia. Asiras, Jan 20-Passed John Watts, Pools, Cardin for Singaporer. 13th, Memento, Lyail. Shanghae for NYork, 15th, Chinacent, Royer, Jingapore S. W. L. Thi, Genn of the Chinacent, Royer, Jingapore S. W. L. Thi, Genn of the Common for do: 21st. Anteiope. Hubert, Hong Kond for do: Baravia, Jan 20-384 Rocket, Adams, Singapore, 14th, Sardinia, Nalson, Rangoon.

Burners, Aven. March 3-Sid Martio, Meyer, NYork, Buinson Ayraes, Jan 25-384 Octavia, Lagorwall, NYork, Butter, Hon, March 1-No Am vessel in port.

Caus, March 5-Arr bark Schiller (Brem), Nieman, New York.

Canux, March 5—Arr bark Schiller (Brem), Nieman, New York.
Calcetta, Jan 25—Arr Enterprise, Dunbar, Liverpool, 28th, C C Horton, Kelley, Maulinelin; 28th, Salacia, Leeg. Melbourne; 20th, J O Baker, Miller, Liverpool, 8id Jan 24, Siam, Saville, NYork; Ocean Eagle, Lovett, Boston; 28th, Annie Siee, Shields, Golombo.
Candrasa, March 9—Arr brigs John (Rus), NYork; J W Harris (Br), Davison, Philadelpita; W H Park, Merriman, Havana, sehrs J J Spencer, Fieming, Philadelpita; J Truman, Stocum, Key West; Wild Hurse (Br), NYork, 8ld 28th, Nigs Wenouth, Gardian, a port north of Hatteras; James Davis, Clough, New Orleans.
Foomous, Jan 17—Sid Forest Helle, Percival, Shanghae.
Ginnatran, Feb 25—Arr S W Spencer, Meastina, Chataworth, Gampbell, Legicon (and dd for NYork).
Hatsuna, March 5—Arr Bavaria as, Taule, NYorg, Sid from Curchaven th, Bertin, Nong, San Francisco.
Hatsus, March 5—Arr Bavaria as, Taule, Nyor, School, Marke, March 5—Arr Bavaria (S), Taule, Nyor, School, Marke, March 5—Arr Bavaria (S), Taule, Nyor, September.

HAVER, MARCH STATE AND LAWFEIGE TAYLOR, SEE FRANCESCO, 19th, Cheerwalt, Thomas, do., 22th, Salem, Mitchell, associated, Charles, Marchaell, Charles, Martin, Allein, Alvalt, 28th, Lawrence, 28th Jan 18, Moravia, Pattern, Akvalt, 28th, La H. Tocker, Clarke, Martin, 27th, Louisa Kohn, Gandy, San Francesco, 28th, Fairlight, Bush, Rampeon, 144-48A, Moreh 9-36th, debanship Gambia, Hr.; Grakasan Grom New Orleans), Liverpood, ship Gomida (Hr.), Grakasan Kong, Charles, Charles, March 2004, San Francesco, 28th, Charles, in the river 7th, outward bound, Hibernia, Jens North American, Towart, for NYork.

Verrit, Sayannah. Lusbow, March 7.—Arr John Bertram, Edge, New York, Southampton, Whitney, do (and est out for do). Cli 6th, Daniel Webster, Spencer, NYork, Robens, Mar-Control of Section 1—Agraemic Plying (1995) James, New York. Mile Feb. 27, hort Novea Othavia (1994), Crustetta, New Louxno, Jan 18—10. port ship Martine Bowker, from Cardiff. to said the heat week for Calino.

Minagonas, March 1—10. port ship Consul, for Bristal, E., in 20 days barr shieldled, for Falmonia, E., roncy, Brig Heiser, A. Louisa, for Nyora (days. Four Plays. CH. Feb 16—10. port brig Candare, Himskley, for the casad in a few days to load for Boston.

Four an Princip Feb 24—10 port brig Athalaskia, Dodga, for Miragonas to load for Boston. Four a Denous, Feb 24—10 port brig Athalaskia, Dodga, for Miragonas to load for Massin: Louis Gri. for do 22 days; filesy. Cares, for do for Mary Elies. Inte do 47 days; schrickley.

Key, Cares, for do for Mary Elies, inte do 47 days; schrickley.

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Key, Cares, Louis, Mary Cares, Calenge, Nyork, Ivans, March 8—804 Auguste, Calenge, Nyork, Ivans, Sinaryons, Jan 22—Arr Americans, Potts, Nyork (and sidentification). And Cares and Cares

era; New Light, Savannah. BillisTOL, March 19—Arr schr Blue Rell, Martin, Matan EAST GREENWICH, March 19-Arr sehr Office Branch, Case, North S. Communication of the Case of North FERNANDINA. Pla, March. 8-Cid ship Caseon (North Felleren, London, Illi, only Wills Dill, Farrer, Maintane, Telleren, London, Case of March State of North State of No

16. J. Heratj.
Mille-Ary Della Paragoni (Br), Mahumarron fur Broaton, Luda, super for New Marcen, where Thereon. Hellin, Hom, for Rossylvin to New Marcen, Maryo, Ga, Lug Thomaston, John Marten, Matthew Kingres, 80 Maryo, Ga, Lug Thomaston, John Marten, Balthouw for Newton-yport, II. Perkins, Nesseantie, Los do Lide Boat, Nyue, Jur do J. Y. Wellington, Morgony, and Marten Rogers, Philadelphia for Buston, Jed. Komerts and Lamarrian, Elizabethport for Got, Marsafer Portarescoth, W. Bounes, Bosson for Charleston. Bull. do for Participane.

when Narth State.

19th AM-Are bein Memoria, Clevifuspus for Boston; schra19th AM-Are bein Memoria, Clevifuspus for Boston; schra19th AM-Are being for Fortland; K. H. Furber, and J. D.

Lizze J. Tapley, Penne for Fortland; K. H. Furber, and J. D.

19th Administration for Boston; F. J. Communings, Files.

cock Polladelphila NEW GELEANN, March 12.—At Pass a Finite, beig Gerau Ware, Fogerty from Zera for NYack, in discrease NEW HELECTT, March 17.—Are when Mary Myrick, discreas, Sewmanth, Del, Mary H. Escake, Holley, Polladel

PHILADELPHIA, Narry IS. Arr brig. E Bigerior Mrt., crems, Kingstom, Ja Africana, Richer, Lenfuege Seattle State of Control of Contro

Lawren, Del. March H. P.N. The arth. Reventy, Irone Com-tenges for Philadelphia, and several chiefe, are now at the Broadway. A series? A consensus parameter on season the Broadway of the Company of the Company of the Com-PONTIAL SERVICE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL PONTIAL PROPERTY OF THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE Research Philadelphia of the Company News Society. Of the Wyln, Liverpoor and At 19th, with Warr Parrow, Chiefen, Wyln, Liverpoor and At 19th, with Warr Parrow, Chiefen, William Control of the Company of the Control of the Contro Arramanto Percelai Br. Liverpool via Leudina, whre it Percent Prevents Norfolk fills Hedeles, stee Rationers E & Wilsed, Parsons, Philodoppia, 27; 10:1771 World Lin Arr previous, ware then Wa-termant Heliumers Shouring Star Northall Indoorse

TANTICKET March 19-Ary side K A Rillion F-ker, You side with Tribin, Freezign. NYork.
Figuryline NCE, March 17-Ary who little M so can trace plaine VM.
pph. Arr with John E Mason, Lynn, and Insabethpoon, follower Mary S Long, Street, 1 attacts.
In Salkatin, Lord, Klunchethpoon, Challe

BUCKMOND, March 18-804 arter in 2